









## SCHOOL REPORT.

We are indebted to the politeness of David Willis, Esq., late County Superintendent, for a copy, in advance of the regular publication, of his Report to the State Superintendent. Although long, it will be read with interest.

## ADAMS COUNTY.

It will be impossible, within the limits of a report, to give a full and complete account of every sub-school district in the county. I will, therefore, endeavor to give a general report of every district, such as may furnish the Department with an outline of the operations of the common school system in Adams county for the last year.

In the borough of Gettysburg there are nine schools. Four of these are male, and four female schools, and one colored school, where the sexes are co-educated. The schools are graded, and have a majority of female teachers. The houses are located in different parts of the town, most of them built of brick, with low ceilings, and furniture not well adapted to the comfort or convenience of the scholars. They are supplied with blackboards, and Pelton's system of outline maps.

There are four grades of schools—the high school, two intermediate, and the infant school. The whole number of pupils attending the schools in this district are four hundred and seventeen, and the average number three hundred and forty-seven. There is a regular series of books for all the schools, and the pupils are well classified. Corporal punishment is resorted to occasionally by the teachers, but not to that extent with which it is inflicted in some schools in the county. The teachers have no examinations a year, which are attended by the directors and some of the parents of the scholars. The former visit the schools regularly every month. There is a strong popular feeling here in favor of the common school, and their management meets with general approbation. It is due to the district to say that the directors are making preparations to erect a commodious and convenient school building, and we hope soon to have the children of the borough seated in comfortable and well-ventilated rooms. The present board of directors are efficient, energetic men, and will not rest satisfied with the deteriorated and badly lighted and ventilated school rooms, causing in the rising generation who are daily crowded in them.

Cumberland.—The school houses in this district are nearly all located alongside the public roads, without a tree near to shelter them from the burning rays of the summer's sun, or to afford protection from the winter's piercing blasts. They are all frame except one, which is stone—small, low in the ceiling, and badly ventilated. The desks are arranged around the wall, and benches without backs through the center of the houses, produce causes of diseased spots and round shoulders. They have no blackboards in their own maps, and the houses themselves are uncomfortable. The schools are not graded; as that is yet found impracticable in the rural districts. There is much difficulty in introducing into the district a regular and uniform series of text books. There are no examinations, and the schools are not visited by the directors as frequently as the law requires.

Hamilton.—The school houses in this district are frame and log, with blackboards in most of them, but no maps. The seats are generally arranged with backs. The houses are low in the ceiling, and badly ventilated. There are nine schools in the district, and there is one yet required. The whole number of pupils attending the schools during the last year, was three hundred and eighty-six, and the average number three hundred and twenty-one. Part of this district is mountainous and sparsely settled, and the schools consequently small. The system of education, by common schools, meets with favor in this district.

Liberty.—There are five school houses in this township, all frame or log, and liable to the same objections in their construction and furniture, that they are in the last named district. The whole number of scholars attending school were one hundred and seventy-nine, and the average number one hundred and seven. There are few very active and zealous friends of the cause of education in this district, as in the last, who evince an interest in the schools by frequent visitations, but as a general rule, this great incentive to exertion is not brought to bear upon the pupils.

Freedom.—The houses in this district are pleasantly located, with a view to protection from the extremes of heat and the piercing wind of the winter. They are kept in good repair, but the furniture is defective. The proper regard is not had to the comfort of the scholars in the interior arrangement of the buildings. Blackboards were in use in all, and maps in one of the schools last year. The district is small, having only three schools, and one hundred and nineteen pupils attending them whose average attendance was ninety-four. One of the schools I regard as an exemplary school in the county, both as regards the degree of advancement and deportment of the scholars. The directors were watchful of the interests committed to their charge, and visited the schools several occasions. The parents in one sub-district evinced much interest in the progress of their children, and by visitations and inquiries afforded a stimulus to exertion on the part of the scholars.

Marysville.—The buildings in this district are all of brick or log, and are comfortable in the arrangement of the desks, ventilation and contracted size. There are blackboards in all the schools, and the teachers generally make good use of them. The number of schools in the district is six, with a salary of twenty-five dollars per month to each teacher during the last year. The number of scholars attending school was three hundred and five, and average attendance was one hundred and fifty-six. The same difficulties had to be encountered here by the directors and teachers, in regard to the introduction of a regular series of books, that were experienced almost everywhere else. The teachers were zealous and displayed considerable ability in the art of teaching, and pupils generally fulfilled the expectations of the friends of the common school education. The board of directors were earnest in their endeavors to elevate the standard of education, by the judicious selection of text-books, and of

fording them encouragement by the regular visitations. Germany.—The school buildings in this district are very indifferent, being small, and of frame or log, with low ceilings and seats without backs. In Littlestown there are two schools, and they could be very adequate schools; but there is not sufficient interest manifested in the cause to effect the desirable object. There are six schools with two hundred and eighty-four scholars in attendance last winter. The average attendance was one hundred and sixty-two. The salaries paid the teachers were twenty dollars per month. If there could be any means to a real infusion into the sturdy manhood of this portion of our field of operations, it would reverse the retrograde tendency of the educational movement there.

Union.—The school houses in this district are located in places difficult of access, and when found they are small and uncomfortable log or frame buildings; two small for the purposes to which they are applied. The desks are, with one or two exceptions, arranged along the wall, with benches in the interior, without backs. But there is about being a change for the better in some of the buildings in their interior construction. There are but few blackboards in use in this or the preceding district, and no maps. The study of English grammar and geography is not much encouraged, the highest ambition of the parents being to have their boys learn to read, write and cipher through the book, and the girls to read in the Testament, without adding any other accomplishments to their education. There are five schools in the district, with an average attendance during the last year, the average number of one hundred and five scholars in the last named branches. There is a great want of efficient district supervision here, as well as in many other districts.

Conowingo.—The school houses in this district are comfortable, and conveniently furnished with desks. They are stone and brick, and of convenient size, with blackboards, but no maps. The schools are not graded, except by each teacher in his classes, as in all the other schools in our rural districts. There is a uniform series of text-books in use in the schools, and the full requirements of the law are well enforced by the board of directors. The number of schools is four, and the number of scholars in the district attending school, is one hundred and fifty-five, with an average attendance during the term, of one hundred and twenty-two, which regularity in attendance is characteristic of an interest on the part of parents, in having their children advanced.

Mount Pleasant.—The buildings, with two exceptions, are all frame or log. Some of them are of a convenient size, but the interior arrangement is generally objectionable—the seats and desks being uncomfortable, and tending physically to deform the pupils. There are not many blackboards, and no regularity in the text-books in use in the schools. There are nine schools in the district, and the number of pupils reported at the schools during the last term, was four hundred and twenty-two, averaging an attendance of three hundred and twelve. The salaries paid the teachers last year, was eighteen dollars per month, to teach the scholars, generally spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic, as the elements of these branches imperatively taught, in the height of the aspirations of most of the patrons of the district, in an educational point of view. The schools are seldom visited by parents or directors, and thus one great incentive to exertion and improvement, both to teachers and pupils, is lost. The common school system does not meet with much favor, on account of the peculiar sectarian views of the majority in the district, which views are hostile to the system.

Oxford.—The houses in this district are comfortable, and the furniture adapted to the promotion of physical health and ease. Blackboards are in use in all the schools, and conveniences, such as are necessary to the advancement of the pupils. The seats are arranged with backs, and good desks. There is also a uniform series of text books in use. The number of schools is three, and the length of time taught during the last year six months. The whole number of scholars attending school was one hundred and seventy-nine, and the average number was one hundred and one. The board of directors are intelligent, and this combined with energy and efficiency, has elevated the standard of common school education in this district above an average.

Berwick.—This district is divided by the operation of the school law of 1855, into a township and borough school district. There is one school in the borough of Berwick, and it is well conducted, being under the supervision of a full board of directors, who have the cause of education at heart. There are two schools in the township, and the whole number of scholars attending school in both township and borough, during the last year, was two hundred and thirty-five, and the average number about one hundred and eighty. The borough could advantageously support two schools, graded into a primary and a high school.

Hamilton.—The school houses in this district are comfortably erected of brick, stone and frame, and the interior arrangements are designed with a view to the comfort of the pupils. The schools are all furnished with blackboards, but no maps or other school apparatus, except the birch, which, from appearances, seemed to be an indispensable article of the school furniture. There is a uniform series of text-books adopted by the directors, and in use generally enforced in the schools. The whole number of schools is six, and the number of pupils in attendance three hundred and thirty-four. Grammar and geography were generally taught, and the schools were kept open five months, at a salary of twenty-four dollars per month to the teachers. The directors are efficient and intelligent men, and these qualities combined, has made the system of education, by means of common schools, accomplish things which would seem what is its design.

Latimer.—The buildings in this district are located so as to suit the convenience of the patrons of the schools, but are not constructed with a view to the entire comfort of the pupils. There are blackboards in all the school houses, but no maps or other school apparatus. There are six schools, and the whole number of scholars attending school in the district during the last year, was three hundred and ten, and an average number of two hundred and eighty-two. The salary paid teachers, was twenty-two dollars per month. There is a uniform

series of text-books in use in the district, and although there is much prejudice against the system of education by common schools still existing, yet the schools are well conducted, and those who have the supervision of them are attentive to the charge committed to them.

Mount Union.—A majority of the school houses in this township are built of brick, and of a convenient size. They are pleasantly located, and the interior construction is generally adapted to the physical comfort and health of the pupils. They have desks, and seats with backs to them, blackboards, and other necessary conveniences. The number of schools in the district is seven, and there are three more required. The whole number of pupils attending school during the last year was four hundred and forty-six. The town of Petersburg has more than one hundred pupils, and these are all crowded into one school room. I have been urging the division of the school for the past two years, and it is now about being done. There will then be a primary and a high school—one under the charge of a female, and the other taught by a male teacher. The average salary paid last year was twenty-six dollars and twenty-five cents, varying according to the grade of the certificate of the teacher. There is a regular series of text-books used in all the schools. The readers in use in this and the last named district, are Sadler's series. The board of directors are watchful of the interests committed to their charge, employing teachers with great care, and visiting the schools regularly. The teachers, too, are encouraged by the visits of parents, and hold regular examinations. The district has just reason to be encouraged with the success of the system of education among them.

Reading.—There are several substantial stone school houses in this district. Blackboards are in general use, and Pelton's system of outline maps was introduced into one or two of the schools during the last winter. There are seven schools in the district, numbering in all three hundred and fifty pupils. The directors are never visiting the schools, seldom or never going to them, and pupils offer no encouragement to teacher or pupils by their visits. There is, therefore, not that laudable ambition among the scholars, not even the past of the teacher, that would exist if this all important duty were faithfully attended to. A comparison of the want of feeling in this district on the subject of education with the opposite, manifested in some of the adjacent districts, strikingly shows the advantage of frequent parental and official visitations.

Hampton.—This is the only independent district in the county, and it was continued as an independent district by the act of Common Pleas last spring, under the act of Assembly of 1855, in reference to independent districts. The school is well conducted in a comfortable and convenient frame house in the town of Hampton. There were sixty pupils in attendance last winter, averaging an attendance of only thirty-five, which shows that it was not as regular as it should have been. The board of directors are attentive to the interests of the school, and it will under such supervision continue to prosper.

Tyrone.—The school buildings in this district are all frame, except one, which is stone. The majority of them have seats with backs to them, but still in several of the buildings are to be found the relics of barbarism in the shape of slabs, with the flat side turned up and formed into benches, most of them high enough to keep the occupants' feet swinging in the air, four inches from the floor, all day long. This serves one good purpose, it is said. It prevents the pupil from making a noise on the floor with his feet.

Seven schools in the district, accommodating two hundred and eighty-five scholars. The average number in attendance was one hundred and eighty-three. The schools were not well classed, on account of the great variety of text books still in use in the schools. The difficulty which still embarrasses the system everywhere in this county, was severely felt here last year—the want of a sufficient number of competent teachers.

Stratton.—There are brick, stone and frame school houses in this district, and the interior arrangement is more varied than the outward construction. But in several of the houses there are comfortable seats and desks, and large blackboards. None of the schools are supplied with maps, globes or any apparatus. There are seven schools, averaging two hundred and twenty pupils in attendance during the winter. The whole number of pupils in the district was four hundred and forty-seven. There were examinations in some of the schools. Visitation by parents and directors was not as frequent as it should have been.

Butler.—The buildings in this district are not generally in convenient locations. And here, as well as elsewhere through the county, there is no regard whatever had to the ground on which the buildings are erected—a small lot sufficient to keep the foundation of the building being deemed enough. Most of the school houses have comfortable desks in them, with blackboards, and in one of them Pelton's outline maps were used by the teacher. There are eight schools in the district, with three hundred and forty-two scholars attending them. The average attendance was one hundred and seventy-six.

Sanders's series of spelling books and the proper degree of energy and liberality on the part of the directors, the system will accomplish the desired effect.

Medford.—The houses in this district are generally comfortable. They all have blackboards in them, and desks arranged with due regard to the health of the pupils. The number of scholars attending school during the last year was four hundred and sixty, and the number of schools ten. The average attendance was one hundred and eighty-three; much of the district being mountainous, the inconvenience of the weather prevented as regular an attendance as there would have been in a more level country. The grammar and geography were taught in all the schools, but a more laudable degree of ambition could have been awakened in the breasts of the pupils, and more zeal in the teachers, if the examinations on the part of directors and patrons had been more frequent. Franklin.—Two districts, like the last,

have much mountainous territory, and the schools in those rugged sections of it are small, and the attendance irregular. This is a serious obstacle in the rapid advancement. There are, however, some very good schools in the district, and all are gradually improving. Blackboards are in general use and comfortable school furniture. There is also a regular series of books in the district, but the teachers had much difficulty in enforcing its use in all the schools. The number of scholars in attendance during the year, and an average attendance of three hundred and ninety-one pupils—an irregularity of attendance, which is certainly very prejudicial to a rapid advancement of the pupils.

The whole number of districts in the county is twenty-two, and the number of schools one hundred and forty-seven; as by a reference to the tabular statement, for statistics, will appear more fully.

Public Sentiment.—There are still some citizens in this county who are unfavorable to the system of education, by common schools. But their opposition is certainly the result of ignorance. Every man, if he reasons the principles upon which our government is established, will be fully persuaded that the education of the people is not only the permanent basis of national prosperity, but of national safety. All power originates in, and returns to the sovereign people, and they must be intelligently educated to wield it safely, and so as to conduce to their general happiness. Our immortal Washington has prophetically said, that "in proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened." This maxim is worthy of being framed in letters of gold, and placed over every ballot box, and hung in every legislative hall in the country.

The education of the masses is a duty devolving on the State; and by education I have reference to the whole man—the body, the mind and the heart. The children of the community, who are to form the government in a few years, and to shape its destiny for weal or for woe, will be educated somewhere and somehow. And it devolves on citizens and parents to determine whether the children of this generation shall receive their training in the school house, under the culture of experienced moral teachers, or in the public highway and street. Children are eager after knowledge of some kind, and if they are not taught sound moral and intellectual lessons, they will learn evil and vicious lessons themselves.

But it is too late in the era of progress to argue the advantages of an education, and especially of popular education in a government like ours. Necessity has created it, and it is now a fixed portion of the public policy of our country. Having this system, whose object is to afford a thorough practical English education to all the youth of the State, we must endeavor to perfect it, for it has acknowledged defects. And the first great defect in this country is the want of efficient district supervision. Again, I urge my proposed remedy presented last year, as one means to supply this want. The schools of every district should regularly, once at least every month, pass under the scrutiny of the members of the board of directors, or one of its officers. This would impart life and energy to the school, and avoid defects which frequently are kept concealed from the public. Would not every farmer or mechanic deprecate the idea of having workmen employed in his house for him, and he never give them the least attention, or see that they performed their work properly? So it should be with the schools of the State.

But has experience proves the contrary? School Houses.—In the next place there should be more comfortable and convenient school houses in some parts of the county. In their first erection no regard was had to the location, or architecture. And time and decay have been gradually doing their work, while only here and there, with wide spaces between, is any one taken of their sullen rages. Other classes of buildings are improved, but generally dilapidation is the fate of some of these. Industry has given comfort, neatness, and even elegance to private dwellings.

Public spirit has erected commodious and costly churches. Humanity has made generous provisions for the proper, even against the receptacles of felons and other offenders against the laws of God and man—has been transformed into a comfortable and beautiful residence. The genius of architecture, as if she had made provision for all mankind, has extended her sheltering care over the brute creation. Better stables are yearly provided for cattle; better folds for sheep; and even the unclean beasts feel the improving hand of reform. But in these very schools the school houses, to which the children should be housed by every attraction, are confined to go where age and the elements will carry them. The school houses are almost universally badly located; exposed to the noise, dust and danger of the highway; repulsive in external appearance, and built at the least possible expense of material and labor. This defect cannot now be remedied, but it is hoped, that through the enlightenment afforded by the admirable work recently published on the subject of school buildings, &c., the new buildings which will hereafter be erected in this county, will have more regard to location and proper construction.

Teachers.—There was the same scarcity of teachers during the last year that was experienced the year previous. It is painful to hear the complaints of the paucity of competent teachers from every part of the State. In a county like this, where the schools were with difficulty all supplied with teachers, but I am sorry to say that many that were licensed, could not be legally authorized to teach, if a rigid construction of the statute on this point had been preserved. This is an evil that in my opinion admits of no delay or postponement in providing a remedy. It calls for prompt and efficient action. But let me shew fifty per cent. on our notes, than one hundred per cent. in the instruction of our children. The only remedy the State admits is permission for the improvement of the teachers already in the field, by the establishment of Normal schools, or if not convenient to do so, get the legislative sanction for teachers' institutes.

Total Expenses for the Last Fifty Years.—Calculations have been made at the Observatory of Paris that from the present time to the nineteenth century there will be only six total eclipses of the sun, and only one which will be visible in France, viz: In 1860, 1861, 1870, 1887 1898 and 1900; so that from the year 1000 to 1900 there will have been 255 eclipses of the sun, with only one total for Paris, on Aug. 12, 1834.

Rare Goodness.—A gentleman who died in Botetown, Va., a few months ago, bequeathed his entire property, estimated at \$10,000, to one of his sisters. After his death his sister deeded his will and divided his property equally between a brother and a sister and herself. A rare and noble exhibition of the unselfishness of a sister's love.

I need not dwell on this question, which has been urged time and again as a most necessary appendage to our school system. We have a county teachers' association, which is doing us good work for the cause; but we need more. We need a place where the teachers can obtain a professional education.

The lawyer is required to devote a series of years to a regular course of classical study and professional reading, before he can find employment in a case in which a few dollars only are pending. The teacher's calling is as much more important than the ordinary exercise of the legal profession, as the imperishable values of mind are more valuable than the corruptible treasures of earth. We seek out men from among us of sound discretion to enact laws for the government of the State and nation. But it is the teacher's high prerogative, not only to instruct and train the rising generation, but to infuse in their minds the principles of justice and equity, the attainment of which is the high aim of legislation. While our legislators enact laws for the government of the people, the well qualified and faithful teacher prepares those under his charge to govern themselves. Without the teacher's conservative influence, the great mass of the people would be lawless. The tendency of his labors is to qualify the rising generation, who constitute our future freedom and our country's hope; to render an enlightened, a cheerful and ready obedience to the high claims of civilization. The well qualified teacher then becomes the right arm of the legislator.

So the physician is required to spend years in study before he is sufficiently acquainted with the habitation of the immortal mind, to attempt to repair it. How much more important is it that he who repairs and imparts moral and intellectual health to the master of that habitation, the immortal inmate, should be thoroughly qualified for his task by a course of special training!

But my report has far exceeded in length what it should be, and I must hasten to conclude. Our wants, then, can be briefly summed up: An efficient district supervision; good school houses, with appropriate school furniture and apparatus; district libraries; well qualified school masters; a longer term of school; and we shall, in a few years, have universal education as the centre and the circumference of the great circle of beneficence, of which every department of philanthropy will only be a segment. We shall then find that we can most successfully promote the permanent advancement of our most cherished interests, by securing the establishment of, and attendance upon, improved schools, free to all—schools in which the high and the low may stand on the same broad platform of equality, and enjoy the blessings afforded by thorough practical instruction.

DAVID WILLIS,  
County Superintendent.  
GETTYSBURG, AUGUST 30, 1856.

Investing from Kansas.  
CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The land sales at Leavenworth are progressing quietly. There are about 2,000 purchasers present, and the bidding is active.

Marshal Donaldson has refused to re-arrest Hays, the murderer of Buffum. Governor Geary has suspended Judge Leecombe, and the trials are to proceed before Judge Cain.

The Leavenworth Herald publishes the correspondence between Gov. Geary and Marshal Donaldson, in which the latter expresses a determination to resign. The St. Louis Democrat says Donaldson has resigned, and left Leecombe.

Gov. Geary after the refusal of Donaldson to re-arrest Hays, immediately dispatched Colonel Tins with six armed men, who captured the murderer and brought him to Leavenworth. The prisoner's counsel immediately applied to Judge Leecombe for a writ of habeas corpus. Gov. Geary had definitely suspended the Leecombe trials.

Murder in Illinois.—Mr. John E. Hall, Clerk of Galatin county, Illinois, was recently shot down in his office by Mr. Simon, son of James C. Shaw, formerly Register of the Land Office at Shawneetown. It is stated that Shaw came into the office of Mr. Hall, and without addressing the latter a word, deliberately shot him down with a revolver—putting two balls in his body. Mr. Hall fired but a few moments. Shaw was immediately taken into custody. A newspaper article attributed to Hall is said to have induced Shaw to perpetrate the deed.

Assault on a Circus.—At Columbus, Ga., on the 12th, while Malcomie Laballe, attached to G. N. Eldred's Circus and Menagerie, was performing the miracle feat of walking a wire to the top of the pavilion, she unfortunately lost her balance and fell a distance of 20 feet. Her left wrist and ankle were broken, and the lady experienced the most agonizing pain from the injuries received.

School Punishment in St. Louis.—The board of school directors in the city of St. Louis have passed the following resolution: That henceforth no teacher shall be allowed to inflict blows on the head in any manner; that the use of the rattan or like instrument, upon the hand, is prohibited; and that bruising or maiming the hand, or any other part of the body, will not be tolerated; and this board wish it distinctly understood that, in accordance with powers reserved in their rules, they will consider a departure from such restrictions good cause for immediate discharge from the service of the board.

Total Eclipses for the Next Fifty Years.—Calculations have been made at the Observatory of Paris that from the present time to the nineteenth century there will be only six total eclipses of the sun, and only one which will be visible in France, viz: In 1860, 1861, 1870, 1887 1898 and 1900; so that from the year 1000 to 1900 there will have been 255 eclipses of the sun, with only one total for Paris, on Aug. 12, 1834.

Rare Goodness.—A gentleman who died in Botetown, Va., a few months ago, bequeathed his entire property, estimated at \$10,000, to one of his sisters. After his death his sister deeded his will and divided his property equally between a brother and a sister and herself. A rare and noble exhibition of the unselfishness of a sister's love.

An Extraordinary Mistake.—On Wednesday last, Mrs. Catherine Burke, residing in 11th avenue, near Forty-seventh street, learned that her husband Patrick had been killed at Tarrytown by a train of cars belonging to the Hudson River Railroad Company. She immediately started for that place, and on seeing the body of her deceased, at once recognized it as that of her husband. A handsome mahogany coffin was immediately procured and a regular old-fashioned Irish wake followed, after which (on Thursday), the body was brought to this city. Five carriages were hired, and being filled with the mourning friends of the deceased, the funeral cortege started for Calvary Cemetery; but on their way were brought to a halt by the sudden appearance of the genuine Patrick Burke. The funeral procession was, of course, immediately stopped, and Patrick returned to his home in a carriage beside his wife. The corpse was started off for the Bellevue dead-house, where Coroner Perry held an inquest upon it, and the above facts were elicited.—N. Y. Mirror.

Deplorable Catastrophe.—On Saturday morning last a little girl—Mary Sherman, about twelve years old, was killed at the residence of her stepfather, Mr. Cabell Hersh, in Alexandria co., Va. A brother of her stepfather, a youth about the same age, coming into the house on his way home from school, took up a gun which had been left unattended for a gun. Presuming that it was unloaded, the boy put it up to his head and fired, the bullet passing through the forehead of the girl, who was sitting. As she did so, he, pointing at her and intending simply to explode a cap for her amusement, fired a load of bird-shot into her face. The poor child rushed to her mother and fell dead at her feet.

Shipping Business at Chicago.—The shipping season at Chicago has nearly closed, and the year's business has been enormous. The receipts of grain at that port alone have been 24,000,000 bushels, forming of itself an immense business for the railroads terminating at that point.

The shipments of grain have been	15,737,983
Last season,	15,665,882
Increase bushels,	4,902,105
The shipments of lumber show an enormous figure:	
Being feet,	456,003,566
Last season,	299,492,429
Increase,	156,511,137

A State Without Taxes.—The State of Texas is in a most enviable condition in regard to her finances. She is the envy of the country. Her Comptroller, in a recent report, presents the following flattering picture of her condition: "The State is out of debt, with a surplus of over a million of dollars in the treasury—a permanent 5 per cent. school fund of ten millions of dollars; an unexpended public domain estimated at one hundred millions of acres, which, if judiciously used, would subserve all the purposes of internal improvements required by the State, and a tax lighter than is imposed on any other people, and which is adequate to all the wants of the Government. The aggregate amount of taxable property is very nearly \$150,000,000, being an increase of \$22,500,000 over the previous year."

Shock of an Earthquake in Kentucky.—The inhabitants of this city were aroused from their slumbers about 4 o'clock on Sunday last, by the somewhat appalling shock of an earthquake. The vibration, which was accompanied by a heavy wind, was very sensibly felt in several adjoining towns, and lasted for a time variously estimated, from ten seconds to one minute. This was the fourth shock that has been felt in this region during the last five or six weeks, and was the loudest and longest of the series. We only hope that the slight vibrations we have had may not inaugurate another such convulsion of nature as occurred in 1811, when the mighty waters of the Mississippi were stopped in their onward course, and their current made to reverse its flow.—Hickman Argus, Nov. 14.

Tragic Affair.—The Swedish papers relate a strange occurrence. "As the inhabitants of Tog and the neighboring villages in the province of Western Bottn were assembled for the village fete on the 20th of September, they were surprised to see a large knife, very sharply pointed, fall close to a young man named Lundman, who was about to take part in a dance. At the same moment three other similar knives fell one after the other and wounded him in the hand, the back, and the abdomen, and then came one which struck him in the heart and he fell dead. It could not be discovered who had thrown the knives, but the police, knowing that a peasant named Slogquist, bore great animosity to the deceased, on account of his having been acquitted, on a young woman named Ahlqvist, to whom they had both paid their addresses, sought after him, and after two days search, arrested him in the midst of a band of gipsies in a forest, dressed as one of them."

On being searched, eleven knives similar to those thrown at Lundman were discovered, and it was ascertained that the gipsies had taught him to throw knives with such precision as to cause them to fall exactly at a given point. He is to be brought to trial. The young woman, Ahlqvist, was so affected at the tragical affair that she drowned herself."

Fatal Shooting Affair Between Brothers.—LANSING, Mich., Nov. 23.—A colored boy, named Elijah Johnson, about 12 years old, was shot yesterday by his brother, while out gunning, and died in a few hours. The brother declares it was accidental, but a white boy who witnessed the affair, says that the boy who fired the shot deliberately took aim and fired at his brother in a fit of anger.

Shocking Fate.—On Thursday last, a man named Michael Konovoz, whose child had died on Tuesday, in South-Moston, Mass., went out for the purpose of procuring a coffin, but got drunk by the way, and was run over and instantly killed by the New York train.

The Jews.—The Rev. Dr. Ewald, one of the missionaries of the Jews' Society, states that there are now more Jews in Whitehall, London, than in Jerusalem, and more Jews in London than in the whole of the Holy Land. The total number of Jews in the metropolis is estimated at 20,000.

Awfully Sudden Death.—The New Orleans papers announce the death of Judge John C. Jague, of that city. The physician says:

The manner of his death was awfully sudden. His wife had been indisposed, and he remained home to keep her company. He lay on a low sofa, quite well and unconsciously cheerful. She reclined along the floor, leaning on his shoulder, his arm about her—the child on the sofa, playing with his father. Suddenly the little girl asked, abruptly, "Papa, what makes your eyes roll so?" and, with a convulsive stretch, he said to his wife, "My darling, I am dying!" Not uttered a syllable of illness, she answered, "Don't, dear—don't frighten me so." "I tell you," he replied, with emphasis, "I am dying." She started to get restoratives; he said, "No, no." She rushed to the window, calling for servants, "A doctor! a doctor!" and turning, saw his face distorted, and his hands clenched. His only words were, "No, no—let me die in peace!" when his face recovered a smiling expression, his limbs relaxed, and he breathed but two or three times again. The shrieks of his wife and child alarmed the house and the neighborhood; but all efforts at resuscitation failed. From fullness of life to torpid death the interval was scarcely two minutes.

Judge Lorne was a native of New Jersey. He came out to New Orleans about twenty-two or three years ago, and was engaged for some time as tutor in a family. He worked, at one time, as a printer, and early connected himself with the press in an editorial capacity.

A Young Girl Terribly Mangled by a Dog.—A young lady of 10 or 18 years, named Mitchell, residing at Osgood, N. Y., was a few days ago attacked by a neighbor's dog, who instantly sprang at her throat. She put out her hand to ward him off, when he seized her arm, taking out a piece of flesh and tearing off her sleeve. He then seized her other arm, all the while trying to get at her throat, and managed to get her down. But she succeeded in fighting her feet, and had the presence of mind to work her way towards the house, the dog all the while shaking and mangle her in a horrible manner. As she neared the door the savage brute succeeded in getting hold of her jaw, driving his teeth to the bone. She at length got it, and with her foot succeeded in partly closing the door, the brute still hanging to her face with devilish ferocity, only losing his hold when the door was shut upon him and the flesh-gate was lost. The poor girl sunk to the floor from exhaustion, covered with blood, and with nearly all her clothing torn off. Her face and limbs were completely mangled, she having received, it is said, near one hundred and thirty wounds on her person! There is no hope of her surviving.

Dr. James Bigardus, of Kingston, N. York, while visiting the city, died last Sunday, at the Grand House, in Chambers street, N. York. The circumstances of his death are very touching. He had been engaged to a young lady, and twice had the wedding day been appointed, but the sudden death of near relatives, had changed the days of festivity into mourning, and sent the lovers to attend funerals instead of a wedding. While at the Grand House, Dr. Bigardus was taken ill, and his future bride was sent for. He shortly seemed to be recovering, and to all appearances was nearly convalescent, and the wedding took place without further delay. After the ceremony, the friends retired to partake of refreshments, while Dr. Bigardus attempted to rise—his bride assisted him, but suddenly a change came over the faded bridegroom, he fell back and expired in the arms of his wife, before assistance could be called.

The marriage of this faithful but unfortunate pair, was only about half an hour in duration. The remains of Dr. Bigardus were conveyed to his home in Kingston. He fell back and expired in the arms of his wife, before assistance could be called. The marriage of this faithful but unfortunate pair, was only about half an hour in duration. The remains of Dr. Bigardus were conveyed to his home in Kingston. He fell back and expired in the arms of his wife, before assistance could be called.

Swindle of a U. S. Lieutenant.—Lt. Thomas K. Wallbridge, U. S. 4th Artillery, a son of Henry Wallbridge, of Lockport, was found dead in the woods near Geneva, last Sunday, having terminated his life by the discharge of a pistol. He graduated at West Point in 1847, and had spent most of his army life at remote military posts. The Lockport Courier says that he had been at home a few weeks, and was offered again to a third assignment in Florida. Long confinement at isolated posts had made him sick of life, morbid and depressed.

On the 13th inst. he left for New York, intending to join his regiment and sail with them for Florida. But it seems that instead of taking passage for the South, he returned from New York to Geneva, where was his birthplace. There, under an aberration of mind bordering upon insanity, and carried away no doubt by a sentiment of melancholy which had become habitual, he closed his existence by suicide.— Rochester (N. Y.) American.

Terrible Effects of the Late Earthquake in the Mediterranean.—Accounts from the Mediterranean state that the shock of the earthquake so generally felt at and to the eastward of Malta, on the morning of the 12th of October, seems to have been more violent at Candia than at any other place; upwards of five hundred persons have been buried in the ruins, principally in the villages. In the Island of Rhodes, mountains have fallen down into the plains beneath, entire villages have been destroyed, and a large number of towns have escaped damage.

The loss of life is said to amount to some one hundred souls. On the islands of Halki, Cassos and Scarpanto, the damages were very considerable, and the victims amount to one hundred and fifty. Maronizza, Italian, and neighboring villages have likewise suffered; but at Aidin, where its duration was fifty seconds, and at Mytilene, the damage was trifling, while at Beyrout the shock was very slight. Letters from Trebizond do not make mention of it at all.

Anglo-American of Illinois.—A letter from Morgan county, Illinois, to the St. Louis (Mo.) News, says that a little girl, daughter of a widow, named Ironmonger, was killed and partly eaten by a vicious cow, near Jacksonville. The shock of the horrible spectacle killed the mother also, and on the next evening a campfire lamp exploded, where by one child was burned to death, and another so dreadfully injured that its recovery is despaired of.



The Rev. Mr. VAN WYCK was, on Thursday last, installed as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this place. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. GALL, of Emmitsburg, and the charge to the Pastor and Congregation delivered by Rev. Mr. MURRAY, of Hillsburg. The services were deeply interesting.

On Monday last the Directors of the Bank of Gettysburg re-elected Mr. SWOPE President, Mr. M'PHERSON Cashier, and Mr. M'CLELLAN Clerk. Mr. M'Pheron has held his situation since the establishment of the Bank in 1814; Mr. M'Clellan since 1834; and Mr. Swope since 1849.

**Painful Accident.**  
On last Friday week, Mr. HENRY SHARRER, of Franklin township, was bringing a load of bark from the neighborhood of Caladonia Springs, and in descending the hill, he and another person were drawing the rubber, when the lever broke. The other person was thrown down, but clear of the wheels, and escaped. Mr. Sharrer rushed forward to check the horses, but his coat, which was a very long one, was caught by one of the horse's feet, and he was thrown under the wheels of the wagon, which both passed over his body, one across his breast, the other over his abdomen. There were 34 cords of bark on the wagon. Mr. Sharrer was, of course, dreadfully injured, and no hopes of his recovery were entertained. We have not heard lately from him.

The "Cosmopolitan Art Association" have made their announcement for the Third Year, which will be found in our advertising columns. The inducements to patronize this Association are very great, and commend it to the patronage of the public. D. M'CONAGHY, Esq., is the Honorary Secretary for this county, and attends to the subscriptions.

An adjourned meeting of those who desire to contribute to the relief of settlers in Kansas, is to be held at M'Conaghy's Hall this evening, at 6 1/2 o'clock.

**Grand Panorama.**  
The grand Sacred Panorama of the "Pilgrim's Progress," will be exhibited in the Methodist church, in this place, on Saturday evening next. The exhibition to commence at 7 1/2 o'clock; doors open half an hour before; admission 15 cents. It is painted on 10,000 feet of canvas, and is said to be very handsomely executed.

The Rev. Wm. M. PAXTON, of Pittsburg, lately received a call from the Presbyterian Church in Saratoga street, Baltimore, lately under the pastoral charge of Mr. Robinson, but has declined it.

It is said that Gen. CASS will be Secretary of State under Mr. Buchanan.

The Presidential electors will assemble at their respective State capitals on Wednesday next, to cast their votes for President and Vice President of the U. States. In case of the absence of any one of the Electors, those present will fill the vacancy.

Congress meets to-day, and as there will be no officers to elect, there will, of course, be an immediate organization. They will sit until the 4th of March, when the term of service of the members of the House of Representatives will expire. The message of the President may be expected in our next paper.

Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHWARTZ, of this place, has issued proposals for a newspaper in Littlestown, to be entitled "The Weekly Record," to be neutral in politics. He proposes commencing about the 1st of January, if sufficient encouragement is given. We wish him success; but from the frequent failures to sustain a paper there, we are fearful he will not find it a profitable concern.

WM. WHITE has been appointed by the Court, Constable of Oxford township.

The Hon. David SPENCER, of Cincinnati, Ohio, died on the 14th of October. He was for two terms in Congress. In 1844 he received the nomination of the Whigs for Governor, but declined.

**New Cuts.**—The Hon. James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, states that "an authority was given by Congress at the last session for the issue of new cent coins," consequently none have been made. This announcement is made as the impression is pretty general that a new cent coin was about to be issued after the 4th of March.

**Nebraska.**—An election for members of the Territorial Legislature has just been held in Nebraska, and we learn from the Wyoming (N. T.) Telescope that though party lines were not drawn, the members chosen, so far as heard from, are nearly all free State men. The editor of the Nebraska City News, a pro-slavery paper, was defeated.

Diplomatic intercourse between England and the United States, it is now given out, will be resumed after the 4th of March.

**More Specie Going.**  
The steamer Baltic sailed a few days ago from New York for Liverpool with nearly half a million of dollars in specie.

**Still More.**  
The steamer Europa sailed from New York on Wednesday for Liverpool, with \$560,000 in specie.

The colored man named Willis, who was tried at Carlisle lately for murder, and in whose case the jury could not agree, has since withdrawn his plea of not guilty, and confessed himself guilty of manslaughter. The Court thereupon sentenced him to eleven years and ten months solitary confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary.

An elderly lady in West Chester, Mrs. BASSER, was burned to death a few days ago by the explosion of a camphen lamp. She was attempting to fill it while it was burning, and for this purpose lifted the top; of course the gas in the lamp escaped, and exploded, and the flames caught her garments, enveloping her in flames. It is not singular, after the many warnings on this subject, that persons will attempt to fill a lamp with fluid while it is burning.

The Coroner of York county has held no less than three inquests within the last week or two. The first was Maria Green, a colored woman, found dead in a house in "Nigger Alley," York. Verdict death from intemperance.

The second was Augustus Hartman, cook at the Alms-house, found dead near the bridge. Verdict—death by falling from a bridge whilst intoxicated. He had in his pocket a flask filled with liquor.

The third was Stephen Brown, (colored) brother of Mr. Ehrhart, York, found dead in the stable. Verdict died from a disease of the brain.

On Friday night week two Germans, strangers, were crossing Monocacy Bridge, on the road leading from Croagerstown to Woodborough, and part of the flooring having been taken up for the purpose of repairing, one of them fell through the opening, a distance of 25 or 30 feet, and was instantly killed. What inexcusable carelessness on the part of those who left the bridge in this situation! They ought to be severely handled by the law!

The celebrated Mr. SWARTWOUT, whose large collection as collector of New York, during Gen. Jackson's administration, made such a great excitement, died a few days ago at New York, aged 75. He fled to Europe at the time, but soon returned, and has lived in retirement ever since, taking no part in public matters.

Large numbers of men have lately sailed from New York for Nicaragua, to reinforce Gen. Walker. It would seem as if Mr. Walker would be able to sustain himself in that country. He is evidently a man of indomitable energy.

There was a terrific gale of wind at Chicago on the night of the 23d ult., which caused great damage to property. The steeple of the new Universalist Church was demolished, three new five-story brick dwellings blown down, and several lumber yards damaged. The loss is estimated at \$30,000.

**Child Burned to Death.**—We learn from the Shippensburg News that a little girl, daughter of Mr. Simon Bitter, about three miles from Shippensburg, was burned to death last week. Her clothes caught fire at a lime kiln, where she was playing with a little brother. She immediately ran toward home uttering the most painful cry for help, but before reaching the house sank to the ground exhausted. Every vestige of her clothing was consumed and her body was burned to a crisp. She was relieved from her suffering by death in a few hours after.

**New Banks.**—There will be thirty-two applications for new banks, re-charters and extensions before the next Legislature of Pennsylvania. Whether the failure of the Lancaster Bank will have any influence remains to be seen.

The Governor of South Carolina, in his message to the Legislature of that State last week, advocates a revival of the African Slave trade, and thinks every branch of labor should be in the hands of the slaves! He refuses to lay before the Legislature the resolutions of the New Hampshire Legislature transmitted through her Governor.

**Fatal Gunning Accident.**—John R. Kinde and Wm. Walker, two young men of Wilmington, Del., were gunning on the farm of Wm. Pyle, on the Kennet pike on Thursday last, when preparatory to starting home, they proposed to fire the leads out of their guns. Walker raised his gun for that purpose, when it was accidentally discharged, and the contents took effect upon the person of his companion, causing instant death.

**Norrie Escape.**—The Standard (Va.) Spectator says that Mr. R. J. Gladly, of that county, who deals largely in cattle in Pennsylvania, had fifty thousand dollars deposited in the Lancaster Bank. Being in Lancaster and hearing a rumor that the bank was unsafe, he proposed to withdraw his money; but the officers assuring him that there was no danger he was on the point of allowing it to remain. He finally conceived, however, to take it out, and the next morning the bank was closed.

**The Lancaster Bank.**  
**Liabilities Discharged.**—We learn from the Lancaster Express of Tuesday that since Friday last the Lancaster Bank has redeemed about \$60,000 of her notes in payment of debts due the bank, thus discharging her liabilities to that amount. The payments during these four days ran about as follows: On Friday \$12,000; Saturday \$30,000; Monday \$12,000; and Tuesday \$6,000. The Express says: "The decrease in the amount paid in on Tuesday is good indication that the public have confidence in the first redemption of the notes at their par value, as much of those paid in had been bought up at a discount directly after the suspension."

In addition to the above it is calculated that at least \$50,000 of the notes in circulation will never be presented for redemption, having been lost or destroyed during the forty years the bank has been in operation. Perhaps the notes of no other bank were more extensively carried during that time by travellers on steamboats, &c.

The confidence in the re-organization of the bank is daily gaining ground, and the heavy stockholders are subscribing with great willingness.

We learn that Mr. PERRY J. TATE, of this place, has taken the Western Hotel, corner of Howard and Saratoga streets, Baltimore, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Simdler. Mr. T. will be an active, energetic landlord.

Rev. JOHN HYCK, who has been Pastor of the Wayne-boro' Lutheran Church for the last 12 years, has resigned his charge there, and removed to Smithsburg, Washington county, Md.

Late advices from Kansas state that the reserved lands in the vicinity of Leavenworth were selling at \$1.50 to \$3 per acre. The best feeling prevailed, and the settlers' claims were respected, no one bidding against them.

Mr. Washburn's majority for Congress in the Western Congressional district of Wisconsin was over 10,000, and the entire vote of the district over 40,000! This is an increase of more than 100 per cent. over the vote of 1854.

A man in Franklin county has just been convicted of theft, for taking his own horse from the possession of a Sheriff, who held the animal under an attachment—the court decided that such an operation was stealing.

**Suspended.**—One of the largest manufacturing establishments in Newark, N. J., employing 1,200 hands, has been obliged to suspend operations the past week, on account of dry weather and scarcity of water.

**Losses on the Lakes.**—The disasters on the lakes this season far exceed those of former years in number and fatality. The Chicago Tribune gives an imperfect list of the totally lost vessels, making an aggregate of six steamers, nine propellers, two tugs, five brigs, and twenty-eight schooners. At a low calculation 200 lives have been lost. Several of the vessels have disappeared and never been heard from.

**Shocking Affair—Suicide in Prison.**  
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.  
The fact has already been mentioned that P. A. ESNIOT, proprietor of a French restaurant in Walnut street, died suddenly on Monday under suspicious circumstances. Rumor had it that he had been poisoned by his bar-keeper, Harry Lawrence, a young man aged about 26 years. The coroner was summoned, a partial investigation was had, a warrant was issued for the arrest of Lawrence, and placed in the hands of High Constable Blackburn; but in the meantime the accused called at the Mayor's office and desired to surrender himself into custody, first expressing a wish that his affidavit should be given. This was acceded to, and the young man was shown every kindness possible. He appeared wild in his manner, and at times delirious. On Tuesday, after a hearing he was committed. Yesterday morning the keeper opened the cell door and was horrified at seeing the body of Lawrence lying on the floor covered with blood. An examination of the body showed that life was extinct. A frightful gash in his right arm showed that he committed suicide by blood letting, but with what instrument is not yet known. He evidently inflicted the wound whilst sitting on a chair, as a large pool of blood was beside it, and the blankets in the bed were filled with blood, as also his clothing. He placed two blankets under his head, after the rash act had been perpetrated, and was thus found. The deceased at one time held a responsible position as clerk in an extensive silk house in Market street. He leaves a wife, but no children. Latterly he has been somewhat dissipated. His father is a sexton in one of our churches. The coroner will continue the investigation of the death of Esniot, and have his stomach analyzed so as to see if there is any poison in it. It is not now, however, generally believed that Esniot was poisoned at all; or if he was that poor Lawrence had any hand in it.

**Water Cure Establishment Burnt.**  
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 26.—The Water Cure Establishment at Geneva was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The inmates escaped with difficulty. Two women jumped from the windows of the fourth story. One was instantly killed, and the other fatally injured.

**Hops of the West.**—During the present season 76,750 head of hogs have been received at Cincinnati, against 63,446 head for the same time last year. As the market is dull, porkers prefer putting to selling. The number killed at Louisville reaches 19 thousand, with a good demand at \$5 75. The Cincinnati Price Current, of Wednesday, says: "The receipts of hogs from Kentucky at this place up to this date, this season, foot up 40,464, against 21,787 the same time last season, and 43,756 the season previous. The market closed steadily last evening at 5 60 to 5 70 for fair to good hogs, say those averaging 155 to 220 lbs."

**Died.**  
On the 25th ult. Mrs. CATHERINE MILLER, of this county, died at her residence, aged 78 years. She was the wife of John Miller, formerly of Littlestown, and the mother of Mrs. J. B. MILLER, of this county.

**NOTICE.**  
The Vendee Notes given at the sale of my Personal Property in March last, are now due. I therefore give notice that I desire the payment of the same on or before the 21st of January next, as I cannot give further indulgence.

**Utah.**  
The Newark Daily Advertiser says: "We are of opinion that Congress should have interfered long ago in this territory, subject to their jurisdiction, made such wholesome rules and regulations as were necessary to prepare it for the rank and dignity of an independent State, to which it aspires, but for which it is now totally unfit. The National Legislature has neglected its duty, by abandoning this territory to its foul practices, subversive of republican government, the Christian religion, common morality, and modern civilization."

When Utah shall apply for admission in the Union it will be for Congress to determine whether they will tolerate the establishment of the domestic institution of polygamy. There will be no question in regard to slavery, for the act establishing the territory provides that it may be admitted with or without slavery, as the State Constitution may at the time provide. But when this act was passed it was understood that polygamy was not an institution adopted by the Mormons, and assurances to the contrary were given on the part of the agents of the community in the Territory of Utah. It is within the power of Congress to repeal that act and annex the Territory as a county to any neighboring State. Polygamy is a worn-out institution in the old world, and while it is abandoned in the eastern, it would be absurd to give it a foothold in the western hemisphere.

Some strange disclosures have been made in New York in consequence of the fare up among the Nicaraguan filibusters. A regular treaty is published which was negotiated between Walker and the Cuban Junta, in which the latter gave the former all their aid on condition that when his power in Nicaragua should be firmly established he should aid in the Cuban movement. A long letter is also published, in which he appears to be opposed to annexation to the United States, and to be concerned in some movement for a Southern confederacy.

**Suffering in Liberia.**—The New York Colonization Society has received intelligence from Liberia that the inhabitants of the colony were in a very distressed condition, arising from the late war in that section of the country—four towns had been destroyed and the inhabitants left in a most destitute condition. The people of Monrovia and some other places have done all in their power to alleviate the most urgent wants of the sufferers, yet much is still to be done. The New York Society has issued a strong appeal for aid in behalf of the sufferers.

**Trade Between Europe and Chicago.**—Advertisements appear in the Chicago papers of "vessels wanted for Europe." One of them is desired to lead for a "port inside the Straits of Gibraltar, and not higher up than Valencia, with return cargo of fruit and wine direct to Chicago," and the other to lead for the United Kingdom. The success of the "Dan Richmond" in reaching Liverpool with her cargo from Chicago is taken as proof that the commerce direct between the ports can be established.

**The Oldest U. S. Senator.**—The death of Mr. Clayton has very naturally directed attention to the members of the United States Senate, and to the point of seniority. The National Intelligencer states that Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, is now the "father" of that distinguished body, having entered it on the 4th of March, 1817. He resigned his seat, however, on several occasions, so that he has served altogether in the Senate but eighteen years. The Hon. James A. Pearce, of Maryland, is next in the order of seniority, his service dating the 3d March, 1843. He is now in his third term. The Hon. Lewis Cass commenced with 4th March, 1845, and resigned in 1848, when nominated for the Presidency. He is in his second term, which will be closed on the 3d March, 1857. None of the other Senators now in service date further back than 3d March, 1845.

**A Costly Bridge.**—The suspension bridge about to be erected over the Mississippi at St. Louis, it is said, will be the most costly in the world. It will cost about two million dollars, will be 84 feet above high water, and over a mile in length. The bottom of the towers will be 60 feet below low water.

Jesse Brown has recovered at Carlisle, \$2,700 damages from the Cumberland Valley Railroad, for personal injuries.

**Married.**  
On the 25th ult. the Rev. Dr. M. C. MORTON, of this county, officiated at the marriage of Miss LARINA DARRER, of this county, to Mr. J. B. MILLER, of this county.

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**R. R. R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.**  
For all purposes where the body is seized with pain—whether it be of a simple character, or the most torturing palsy; whether it be Toothache or Cholera; whether Headache or Spasms and Cramps; whether aches or pains in the joints or limbs, shoot like or back, or the more terrible spasms of Neuralgia; whether rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, or stomach-ache, Radway's Ready Relief will in a few minutes restore the most terribly afflicted to ease and comfort.

A LADY CURED OF PAIN.—RHEUMATISM. January 3, 1856.  
Messrs. RADWAY & Co.—I tried your Ready Relief, and had my joints rubbed with it, and I never felt pain after the first ten minutes. I was rubbed with it up to the present time. I do not know what to compare it to but a charm; for it is a mystery to me. I was a cripple for two years, and had not the proper use of my limbs for three years. I was worn down to a skeleton. I then commenced the use of your Ready Relief, Resolvent and Reductors. The pain left me in ten minutes, and I began to gain strength very fast, and could walk with ease in a few weeks. Before I heard of your Remedies, I was taken to Dr. Parker, Dr. Beebe, Dr. Ward, Dr. Madelon, and many other physicians in this city. I cannot now remember. I was completely pulled to pieces by them. My constitution was broken up with medicines that did me no good. I could not put a foot to the ground, nor pick up a pin. I was lifted and carried up and down stairs like an infant; and now thank God! by the use of your Remedies, I am as strong as ever. I had the common rheumatism—old man's story and chronic—the palsy. You can publish this, if you like.

SARAH A. HUGHES.  
241 35th street, between the 7th and 8th avenues, N. Y.

For sale by A. D. Bucher, Druggist, Gettysburg.

**NOTICE.—INFORMATION IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE ADVERTISEMENT UNDER THIS HEAD.—**Female Complaints, Venereal Affections, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Heart and Liver, &c., &c., will meet with due attention.

**The Markets.**  
BALTIMORE—Friday last.

Flour,	\$6 44 to 6 50
Wheat,	1 43 to 1 53
Rye,	75 to 80
Corn,	50 to 55
Oats,	36 to 48
Clover-seed,	7 00 to 7 50
Timothy-seed,	3 25 to 3 50
Best Cattle,	6 25 to 8 25
Hog, (in bundles),	18 00 to 20 00
Dry, (house),	14 00 to 16 00

**YORK—Friday last.**  
Flour, per bbl., from wagons, 6 25  
Wheat, per bushel, 1 31 to 1 43  
Rye, " " 70  
Corn, " " 52  
Oats, " " 35  
Clover Seed, 6 50  
Timothy Seed, 3 00  
Plaster Paris, per ton, 6 75

**AN APPRENTICE TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS.**  
WILL be taken at this Office. He must be of industrious habits, and good moral character. None other need apply.  
Sept. 15.

**HAVE YOU SUBSCRIBED IN THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION FOR THE THIRD YEAR?**  
SEE the Rare Inducements!—The management have the pleasure of announcing that the collection of Works of Art designed for distribution among the subscribers, whose names are received previous to the 28th of January, '57, is much larger and more costly than on any previous year. Among the leading works in Sculpture—executed in the finest Marble—is the new and beautiful Statue of the "Wood Nymph," the Busts of the three great American Statesmen, Clay, Webster and Calhoun, also the exquisite Ideal Bust, "Spring," Apollo and Diana, in marble, life size, together with the following Groups and Statues in Carrara Marble—of the Struggle for the Heart, Venus and Apple; Psyche; Magdalen; Child of the Sea; Innocence; Captive Bird; and Little Truant, with numerous works in Bronze, and a collection of several hundred Fine Oil Paintings, by leading Artists.

The whole of which are to be distributed or allotted among the subscribers whose names are received previous to the Twenty-eighth of January, '57, when the Distribution will take place.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**—Every subscriber of three dollars is entitled to a copy of the splendid Steel Engraving, "Saturday Night," or a copy of any of the following \$3 Magazines one year: also a copy of the Art Journal one year, and a ticket in the Annual Distribution of Works of Art.

Thus, for every \$3 paid, a person not only gets a beautiful Engraving or Magazine one year, but also receives the Art Journal one year, and a Ticket in the Annual Distribution of Works of Art.

Those who prefer Magazines to the Engraving "Saturday Night," may have either of the following one year: Harper's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, United States Magazine, Knickerbocker Magazine, Graham's Magazine, Blackwood's Magazine, Southern Literary Messenger.

No person is restricted to a single share. Those taking from membership, remitting \$3, are entitled to six Engravings, and to six tickets in the distribution, or any five of the Magazines, one year, and six tickets.

Persons, in remitting funds for membership, will please register the letter at the Post Office, to prevent loss on receipt of which, a certificate of Membership, together with the engraving or Magazine desired, will be forwarded to any part of the country.

For further particulars, see the November Art Journal, sent free on application.

**VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.**

By virtue of a Decree of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, the undersigned, JAMES G. RIND, Esq., deceased, will sell at Public Vendue at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 10th day of December next, the following described Real Estate, viz: That certain two-story Brick DWELLING-HOUSE, and Back Building, situate on Chambers street, adjoining lots of Samuel S. M'Gregory on the east, and John and Margaret Oatman on the west, and now occupied by Chas. Will, Esq. There is a good stable and other improvements upon the lot. This property has been recently repaired and fitted up at considerable expense; it is pleasantly located, and very desirable as a residence.

**A Lot of Ground,** containing FOUR ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of Alexander Coburn, Wm. W. Paxton and others, in the north-west part of the Borough, and conveniently located for an OUT LOT, being well watered, and producing abundant grass. A good and unimproved title will be given to the purchaser.

Sale will commence at 1 o'clock of said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

WM. M. WATTS, Guardian.  
By the Court—J. J. BALDWIN, Clerk.  
Nov. 24.

**VALUABLE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.**

In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, the Subscribers, Administrators of the estate of MORRIS BUDDY, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises,

**THE VALUABLE FARM** late of said deceased, situate in Germany township, Adams county, 3 miles from Littlestown, on the road leading to Emmitsburg, adjoining lands of John Maring, Jacob King, Frederick Bittiger and others, containing

**116 ACRES, more or less.**  
The improvements are a Large Double TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with a Two-story Brick Back-building, Two Barns, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Spring House, Smoke house, and other out-buildings, with a never-failing well of water at the door, and an ORCHARD of choice fruit. There are two proportions of Woodland and Meadow, and more Meadow can easily be made, and is in a high state of cultivation and under good fencing. It is highly probable that a Railroad will be constructed in a few years within three miles of this Farm.

Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on the undersigned Administrators, residing thereon. Possession and a clear title on the first of April next.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

PHILIP BUDDY, } Admrs.  
FRANCIS M. BUDDY, }  
By the Court—J. J. BALDWIN, Clerk.  
Nov. 24.

If the Farm is not sold on said day, it will then and there be offered for Rent.

**REGISTER'S NOTICE.**  
NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 23d day of December next, viz:

197. The second account of Samuel S. Schuchter, Acting Executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Steenbergen, deceased.

198. The first and final account of Samuel Harter, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Leake, deceased.

199. The first and final account of Leah Leake, Administratrix of the estate of Adam Leake, deceased.

**VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND MILL PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.**

WISHING to retire from the Farming and Milling business I will sell at Private Sale, the following valuable Real Estate, known as

**LOCUST GROVE,** situate 12 miles southwest from Littlestown, Adams county, Pa.

**No. 1. 32 Acres of Meadow** Bottom of a superior quality of red gravel soil, well adapted to Timothy. 2,000 bushels of LIME have been put upon it. The improvements are a large and very beautiful

**MERCHANT MILL,** Saw Mill, Cooper Shop, TWO DWELLING HOUSES, two stories, 3 Hognons, Lime-kiln, and all necessary out-buildings; the Mill is built upon the most modern and improved plan, the dam and race are not surpassed by any. Four County roads cross at this Mill.

**No. 2. 37 Acres of Slateland,** very susceptible of a high state of cultivation, 8 to 10 acres of which is heavily timbered, with about 10 acres of Meadow bottom. The improvements are a large and very complete

**CRIST MILL** AND DWELLING-HOUSE. This property adjoins No. 1.

**No. 3. A Farm** containing 150 ACRES, mostly the red gravel soil, and produces well, to 40 to 50 Acres of which are heavily timbered and about 20 Acres of Meadow Bottom; 10,000 to 12,000 bushels of Lime have been put upon the land; an abundance of Fruit Trees upon the premises. The improvements are a large and very complete

**Dwelling-House** and Kitchen, Smoke House, a large Bank Barn, with Wagon sheds, Corn crib, Hog pen and all necessary out-buildings. This property is also a part of No. 1, and known as above. There is not a more desirable property in the County than LOCUST GROVE, either separately or together. Call and see it. These properties will be sold separately or together, as may suit purchasers. I will sell on accommodating terms. Any person wishing to view the property will please call on Edward Stahley, living on the premises, or myself in Gettysburg.

**CHESTNUT TIMBERLAND FOR SALE.**  
THIS subscriber offers at Private Sale a tract of CHESTNUT LAND, situate near Middletown, Butler township, Adams co., adjoining lands of the heirs of John Quicke and Edward Marthews, containing EIGHT ACRES and Forty-eight Perches, of patented land. The timber is mostly young Chestnut of from twenty to twenty-five years growth, and very valuable.

**FARM FOR SALE.**  
The subscriber will sell his FARM, situated on the banks of Marsh Creek, in Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa., 3 miles west of Gettysburg, to which place it is expected a RAILROAD will be finished in 18 months. This Farm contains

**300 ACRES,** which can be conveniently divided into two—one of 140 and the other 160 acres; has two improvements: those on the 160 Acres consist of a large and convenient

**DWELLING-HOUSE,** Bank Stone Barn, with 2 threshing floors, Corn Crib, Carriage House and other out-buildings. The improvements on the 140 Acres are a TEN A T HOUSE, with a small Barn. 110 Acres have been limed; there are 1660 panels of post and rail fence on it; good quality red land, some of which has yielded from 25 to 30 bushels wheat to the acre; 5 miles to lime kilns; 8 miles to chestnut timber; 1 mile to mill; schoolhouse and churches of all denominations at convenient distances.

I will sell the whole or the 140 Acre Tract.

**FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.**  
THE above Farm is situated about three-fourths of a mile south of Gettysburg, and contains about 44 Acres of double land. The improvements are a large Log and Frame HOUSE, with a large brick barn, and a large brick BANK BARN, and other out-buildings; two wells of water near the house, with pumps in. There is an excellent thriving ORCHARD, with choice fruit, and a variety of other fruit, consisting of Peaches, Cherries, &c.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber in Gettysburg.

**A DESIRABLE LOT FOR SALE.**  
THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, a LOT OF GROUND, situate in Franklin township, near Branch's Tavern, near the Turnpike, adjoining lands of Jacob Deardorf, Daniel Kuhn, and others, containing



## SCHOOL REPORT.

We are indebted to the politeness of DAVID WILKS, Esq., late County Superintendent, for a copy, in advance of the regular publication, of his Report to the State Superintendent. Although long, it will be read with interest.

## ADAMS COUNTY.

It will be impossible, within the limits of a report, to give a full and complete account of every sub-school district in the county. I will, therefore, endeavor to give a general report of every district, such as may furnish the Department with an outline of the operations of the common school system in Adams county for the last year.

In the borough of Gettysburg there are nine schools. Four of these are male, and four female schools, and one colored school, where the sexes are co-educated. The schools are graded, and have a majority of female teachers. The houses are located in different parts of the town; most of them built of brick, with low ceilings, and furniture not well adapted to the comfort or convenience of the scholars. They are all supplied with black-boards, and Pelton's system of outline maps.

There are four grades of schools—the high school, two intermediate, and the infant school. The whole number of pupils attending the schools in this district are four hundred and seventeen, and the average number three hundred and forty-seven. There is a regular series of books for all the schools, and the pupils are well classified. Corporal punishment is resorted to occasionally by the teachers, but not to that excess with which it is inflicted in some schools in the county. The teachers have two examinations a year, which are attended by the directors and some of the parents of the scholars. The former visit the schools regularly every month. There is a strong popular feeling here in favor of the common school, and their management meets with general approbation. It is due to the district to say, that the directors are making preparations to erect a commodious and convenient school building, and we hope soon to have the children of the borough seated in comfortable and well ventilated rooms. The present board of directors are efficient, energetic men, and will not rest satisfied with the deleterious influences that the present contracted and badly lighted and ventilated school rooms are causing to the rising generation who are daily crowded in them.

Cumberland.—The school houses in this district are nearly all located alongside the public roads, without a tree near to shelter them from the burning rays of the summer's sun, or to afford protection from the winter's piercing blasts. They are all frame except one, which is stone—small, low in the ceiling, and badly ventilated. The desks are arranged around the wall, and benches without backs through the centre of the houses, prolific causes of diseased spines and round shoulders. They have no black-boards in them nor maps, and the houses themselves are uncomfortable. The schools are not graded, as that is yet found impracticable in the rural districts. There is much difficulty in introducing into the district a regular and uniform series of text books. There are no examinations, and the schools are not visited by the directors as frequently as the law requires.

Hamiltouba.—The school houses in this district are frame and log, with black-boards in most of them, but no maps. The seats are generally arranged with backs. The houses are low in the ceiling, and badly ventilated. There are nine schools in the district, and there is one yet required. The whole number of pupils attending school during the last year, was three hundred and eighty-six, and the average number three hundred and twenty-one. Part of this district is mountainous and sparsely settled, and the schools consequently small. The system of education, by common schools, meets with favor in this district.

Liberty.—There are five school houses in this township, all frame or log, and liable to the same objections in their construction and furniture, that they are in the last named district. The whole number of scholars attending school were one hundred and seventy-nine, and the average number one hundred and seven. There are few very active and zealous friends of the cause of education in this district, as in the last, who evince an interest in the schools by frequent visitations, but as a general rule, this great incentive to exertion is not brought to bear upon the pupils.

Edom.—The houses in this district are pleasantly located, with a view to protection from the extremes of heat and the piercing wind of the winters. They are kept in good repair, but the furniture is defective. The proper regard is not had to the comfort of the scholars in the interior arrangements of the buildings. Black-boards were in use in all, and maps in one of the schools last year. The district is small, having only three schools, and one hundred and nineteen pupils attending them, whose average attendance was ninety-four. One of the schools I regard as an exemplary school in the county, both as regards the degree of advancement and deportment of the scholars. The directors were watchful of the interests committed to their charge, and visited the schools on several occasions. The parents in one sub-district evinced much interest in the progress of their children, and by visitations and inquiries afforded a stimulus to exertion on the part of the scholars.

Marysville.—The buildings in this district are all either frame or log, and are unequal in the arrangement of the desks, ventilation and constructed size. There are black-boards in all the schools, and the teachers generally made good use of them. The number of schools in the district is six, with a salary of twenty-five dollars per month to each teacher during the last year. The number of scholars attending school was three hundred and five, and average attendance was one hundred and fifty-five. The same directors led to be encountered here by the directors and teachers, in regard to the introduction of a regular series of books, that were experienced almost everywhere else. The teachers were zealous and displayed considerable ability in the art of teaching, and pupils generally fulfilled the expectations of the friends of the common school education. The board of directors were earnest in their endeavors to elevate the standard of education, by the employment of competent instructors, and af-

fording them encouragement by the regular visitations.

Germany.—The school buildings in this district are very indifferent, being small and all frame or log, with low ceilings and some without backs. In Littlestown there are two schools, and they could be very advantageously graded; but there is not sufficient interest manifested in the cause to effect this desirable object. There are six schools with two hundred and eighty-four scholars in attendance last winter. The average attendance was one hundred and sixty-two. The salaries paid the teachers were twenty dollars per month. There could by any means be a zeal infused into the sturdy youthfulness of this section of our field of operation, it would reverse the retrograde tendency of the educational movement there.

Clinton.—The school houses in this district are located in places difficult of access, and when found they are small and uncomfortable log or frame buildings; two small for the purposes to which they are applied. The desks are, with one or two exceptions, arranged along the wall, with benches in the interior, without backs. But there is about being a change for the better in some of the buildings in their interior construction. There are but few black-boards in use in this or the preceding district, and no maps. The study of English grammar and geography is not much encouraged—the highest ambition of the parents being to have their boys learn to read, write and cipher through the book, and the girls to read in the Testament, without adding any other accomplishments to their education. There are five schools in the district, presenting to education during the last year, the average number of one hundred and five scholars in the last named branches. There is a great want of efficient district supervision here, as well as in many other districts.

Conowingo.—The school houses in this district are comfortable, and conveniently furnished with desks. They are stone and brick, and of a convenient size, with black-boards, but no maps. The schools are not graded, except by each teacher in his classes, as in all the other schools in our rural districts. There is a uniform series of text-books in use in the schools, and the full requirements of the law are well enforced by the board of directors. The number of schools is four, and the number of scholars in the district attending school, is one hundred and fifty-five, with an average attendance during the term, of one hundred and forty-two, which regularity in attendance is characteristic of an interest on the part of parents, in having their children advance.

Mount Pleasant.—The buildings, with two exceptions, are all frame or log. Some of them are of a convenient size, but the interior arrangement is generally objectionable—the seats and desks being uncomfortable, and tending physically to deform the pupils. There are not many black-boards and no regularity in the text-books in use in the schools. There are nine schools in the district, and the number of pupils reported at the schools during the last term, was four hundred and twenty-two, averaging an attendance of three hundred and twelve. The salaries paid the teachers last year, was eighteen dollars per month, to teach the scholars, generally spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic, as the elements of these branches imperfectly taught. Is the height of the aspirations of most of the patrons of the district, in an educational point of view. The schools are seldom visited by parents or directors, and thus one great incentive to exertion and improvement, both to teachers and pupils, is lost. The common school system does not meet with much favor, on account of the peculiar sectarian views of the majority in the district, which views are hostile to the system.

Oxford.—The houses in this district are comfortable, and the furniture adapted to the promotion of physical health and ease. Black-boards are in use in all the schools, and conveniences, such as are necessary to the advancement of the pupils. The seats are arranged with backs, and good desks. There is also a uniform series of text books in use. The number of schools is three, and the length of time taught during the last year six months. The whole number of scholars attending school was one hundred and seventy-nine, and the average number was one hundred and one. The board of directors are intelligent, and this combined with energy and efficiency, has elevated the standard of common school education in this district above an average.

Berwick.—This district is divided by the operation of the school law of 1855, into a township and borough school district. There is one school in the borough of Berwick, and it is well conducted, being under the supervision of a full board of directors, who have the cause of education at heart. The whole number of scholars attending school in both township and borough, during the last year, was two hundred and thirty-five, and the average number about one hundred and eighty. The borough could advantageously support two schools, graded into a primary and a high school.

Pennell.—The school houses in this district are comfortably erected of brick, stone and frame, and the interior arrangements are designed in a view to the comfort of the pupils. The schools are all furnished with black-boards, but no maps or other school apparatus, except the books, which, from appearance, seemed to be an indispensable article of the school furniture. There is a uniform series of text-books adopted by the directors, and in consequence enforced in the schools. The whole number of schools is six, and the number of pupils in attendance three hundred and thirty-four. Grammar and geography was generally taught, and the schools were kept open five months, at a salary of twelve dollars per month to the teachers. The directors are efficient and intelligent men, and these qualifications combined, has made the system of education, by means of common schools, accomplish there something near what is its design.

Lattimore.—The buildings in this district are located so as in the convenience of the patrons of the schools, but are not constructed with a view to the entire comfort of the pupils. There are black-boards in all the school houses, but no maps or other school apparatus. There are six schools, and the whole number of scholars attending school in the district during the last year, was three hundred and forty-two, and an average attendance of one hundred and eighty-two. The salary paid teachers was twenty-two dollars per month. There is a uniform

series of text-books in use in the district, and although there is much prejudice against the system of education by common schools, still existing, yet the schools are well conducted, and those who have the supervision of them are attentive to the charge committed to them.

Hanilton.—A majority of the school houses in this township are built of brick, and of a convenient size. They are pleasantly located, and the interior construction is generally adapted to the physical comfort and health of the pupils. They have desks, and seats with backs to them, black-boards, and other necessary conveniences. The number of schools in the district is seven, and there are three more required. The whole number of pupils attending school during the last year was four hundred and forty-six. The town of Potomac has more than one hundred pupils, and these are all crowded into one school room. I have been urging the division of the school for the past two years, and it is now about being done. There will then be a primary and a high school—one under the charge of a female, and the other taught by a male teacher. The average salary paid last year was twenty-five dollars and twenty-five cents, varying according to the grade of the certificate of the teacher. There is a regular series of text-books used in all the schools. The readers in use in this and the last named district, are Sanders' series. The board of directors are watchful of the interests committed to their charge, employing teachers with great care, and visiting the schools regularly. The teachers, too, are encouraged by the visits of parents, and hold regular examinations. The district has just reason to be encouraged with the success of the system of education among them.

Reading.—There are several substantial stone school houses in this district. Black-boards are in general use, and Pelton's system of outline maps was introduced into one or two of the schools during the last winter. There are seven schools in the district, numbering in all three hundred and fifty pupils. The directors are remiss in visiting the schools, seldom or never going to them, and parents offer no encouragement to teacher or pupils by their visits. There is, therefore, not that laudable ambition among the scholars, nor zeal on the part of the teacher, that would exist if this all important duty were faithfully attended to. A comparison of the want of teaching in this district on the subject of education with the opposite, manifested in some of the adjacent districts, strikingly shows the advantage of frequent parental and official visitations.

Hampton.—This is the only independent district in the county, and it was continued as an independent district by the act of Assembly of 1855, in reference to independent districts. The school is well conducted in a comfortable and convenient frame house in the town of Hampton. There were sixty pupils in attendance last winter, averaging an attendance of only thirty-five, which shows that it was not as regular as it should have been. The board of directors are attentive to the interests of the school, and it will under such supervision continue to prosper.

Tyrene.—The school buildings in this district are all frame, except one, which is stone. The majority of them have seats with backs to them, but still in several of the buildings are to be found the relics of barbarism in the shape of slabs, with the flat side turned up and formed into benches, most of them high enough to keep the occupants' feet swinging in the air, four inches from the floor, all day long. This serves one good purpose, it is said. It prevents the pupil from making a noise on the floor with his feet. There are seven schools in the district, accommodating two hundred and eighty-three scholars. The average number in attendance was one hundred and eighty-three. The scholars were not well classed, or account of the great variety of text books in use in the schools. The difficulty which still embarrasses the system everywhere in this county, was severely felt here last year—the want of a sufficient number of competent teachers.

Sirahna.—There are brick, stone and frame school houses in this district, and the interior arrangement is more varied than the outward construction. But in several of the houses there are comfortable seats and desks, and large black-boards. None of the schools are supplied with maps, globes or any apparatus. There are seven schools, averaging two hundred and twenty pupils in attendance during the winter. The whole number of pupils in the district was four hundred and forty-seven. There were examinations in some of the schools. Visitation by parents and directors was not as frequent as it should have been.

Buller.—The buildings in this district are not generally in convenient locations. And here, as well as elsewhere through the county, there is no regard whatever had to the ground on which the buildings are erected—a small lot sufficient to bury the foundation of the building being deemed enough. Most of the school houses have comfortable desks in them, with black-boards, and in one of them Pelton's outline maps were used by the teacher. There are eight schools in the district, with three hundred and forty-two scholars attending them. The average attendance was one hundred and seventy-six.

Sanders' series of spelling books and readers are in use in the district. With the proper degree of energy and literary skill on the part of the directors, the system will accomplish the desired effect.

North.—The houses in this district are generally comfortable. They all have black-boards in them, and desks arranged with due regard to the health of the pupils. The number of scholars attending school during the last year was four hundred and sixty, and the number of schools seven. The average attendance was two hundred and eighty-three; much of the district being mountainous, the energy of the teacher presented as regular an attendance as there would have been in a more level tract. Log school grammar and geography were taught in all the schools, but a more liberal degree of attention could have been awakened in the breasts of the pupils, had more zeal on the part of directors and parents had been more frequent.

Franklin.—This district, like the last

has much mountainous territory, and the schools in those rugged sections of it are small, and the attendance irregular. This is a serious obstacle in the rapid advancement. There are, however, some very good scholars in the district, and all are gradually improving. Black-boards are in general use, and comfortable school furniture. There is also a regular series of books in the district, but the teachers had much difficulty in enforcing its use in all the schools. The number of schools are ten, with six hundred and forty-eight scholars in attendance during the year, and an average attendance of three hundred and ninety-one pupils—an irregularity of attendance, which is certainly very prejudicial to a rapid advancement of the pupils.

The whole number of districts in the county is twenty-two, and the number of schools one hundred and forty-seven, as by a reference to the tabular statement, for statistics, will appear more fully.

Public Sentiment.—There are still some citizens in this county who are unfavorable to the system of education by common schools. But their opposition is certainly the result of ignorance. Every man if he reasons the principles upon which our government is established, will be fully persuaded that the education of the people is not only the permanent basis of national prosperity, but of national safety. All power originates in, and returns to the sovereign people, and they must be intelligently educated to wield it safely, and so as to conduce to their general happiness. Our immortal Washington has prophetically said, that "in proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened." This maxim is worthy of being framed in letters of gold, and placed over every ballot box, and hung in every legislative hall in the country.

The education of the masses is a duty devolving on the State; and by education I have reference to the whole man—the body, the mind and the heart. The children of the community, who are to form the government in a few years, and to shape its destiny for weal or for woe, will be educated somewhere and somehow. And it devolves on citizens and parents to determine whether the children of this generation shall receive their training in the school house, under the culture of experienced moral teachers, or in the public highways and streets. Children are eager after knowledge of some kind, and if they are not taught sound moral and intellectual lessons, they will learn evil and vicious lessons themselves.

But it is too late in the era of progress to argue the advantages of an education, and especially of popular education in a government like ours. Necessity has created it, and it is now a fixed portion of the public policy of our country. Having this system, whose object is to afford a thorough practical English education to all the youth of the State, we must endeavor to perfect it, for it has acknowledged defects. And the first great defect in this county, is the want of efficient district supervision. I again urge my proposed remedy presented last year, as one means to supply this want. The schools of every district should regularly, once at least every month, pass under the scrutiny of the members of the board of directors, or one of its officers. This would impart life and energy to the school, and avoid defects which frequently are kept concealed from the public. Would not every farmer or mechanic deprecate the idea of having workmen employed to labor for him, and he never give them the least attention, or see that they performed their work properly? So it should be with the employees of the boards of school directors. But alas! experience proves the contrary!

School Houses.—In the next place there should be more comfortable and convenient school houses in some portions of the county. In their first erection no regard was had to the location, or architecture. And time and decay have been gradually doing their work, while only here and there, with wide spaces between, is any new edifice taken of their silent ravages. Outer classes of buildings are improved, but generally chiselled in the taste of some of these. Industry has given comfort, neatness, and even elegance to private dwellings.

Public spirit has erected commodious and costly churches. Humanity has made generous provisions for the pauper. Even a jail—the receptacle of felons and other offenders against the laws of God and man—has been transformed into a comfortable and healthful residence. The genius of architecture, as if she had made provision for all mankind, has extended her sheltering care over the brute creation. Better beds for sheep; and even the uncivilized beasts feel the improving hand of reform. But in these very sections the school houses, in which the children should be wooed by every attraction, are suffered to go where age and its elements will carry them. The school houses are almost universally badly located; exposed to the noise, dust and danger of the highway; repulsive in external appearance, and built at the least possible expense of material and labor. This defect cannot now be remedied, but it is hoped, that through the enlightenment afforded by the admirable work recently published on the subject of school buildings, &c., the new buildings which will shortly be erected in this county, will have more regard to location and proper construction.

Teachers.—There was the same scarcity of teachers during the last year that was experienced the year previous. It is painful to hear the complaints of the poverty of competent teachers from every part of the State. In this county the schools were with difficulty all supplied with teachers, but I am sorry to say that many that were hired, could not be legally authorized to teach, if a rigid construction of the statute on this point had been pressed. This is an evil that in my opinion admits only delay or postponement in providing a remedy. It calls for prompt and efficient action. Better be shaved fifty per cent on our notes, than one hundred per cent in the instruction of our children. The only remedy the case admits is provision for the improvement of the teachers already in the field, or the establishment of county Normal schools, or if that cannot be done, yet the legislative sanction for teachers' institutes.

Total Expenses for the Last Fifty Years.—Calculations have been made at the Observatory of Paris that from the present time to the nineteenth century there will be only six total eclipses of the sun, not one of which will be visible in France, viz: in 1860, 1861, 1870, 1887, 1895 and 1900; so that from the year 1600 to 1900 there will have been 255 eclipses of the sun, with only one total for Paris, on August 12, 1651.

Raw Geography.—A gentleman who died in Rockport, Mass., a few months ago, devised his entire property, estimated at \$10,000, to one of his sisters. After his death that sister destroyed his will and devised his property equally between a brother and sister and herself. A rare and noble exhibition of the usefulness of a sister's love.

I need not dwell on this question, which has been urged time and again as a most necessary appendage to our school system. We have a county teachers' association, which is doing its good work for the cause; but we need more. We need a place where the teachers can obtain a professional education.

The lawyer is required to devote a series of years to a regular course of classical study and professional reading, before he can find employment in a case in which a few dollars only are pending. The teacher's calling is as much more important than the ordinary exercise of the legal profession, as the imperishable riches of mind are more valuable than the corruptible treasures of earth. We seek out men from among us of sound discretion to enact laws for the government of the State and nation. But it is the teacher's high prerogative not only to instruct and train the rising generation, that they shall rightly understand law, but to inculcate in their minds the principles of justice and equity, the attainment of which is the high aim of legislation. While our legislators enact laws for the government of the people, the well qualified and faithful teacher prepares those under his charge to govern themselves. Without the teacher's conservative influence, the greatness of the people would be lawless. The tendency of his labors is to qualify the rising generation, who constitute our future freedom and our country's hope, to render an enlightened, a cheerful and ready obedience to the high claims of civil law. The well qualified teacher then becomes the right arm of the legislator.

So the physician is required to spend years in study before he is sufficiently acquainted with the habitation of the immortal mind, to attempt to repair it. How much more important is it that he who repairs and imparts moral and intellectual health to the master of that habitation, the immortal inmate, should be thoroughly qualified for his task by a course of special training!

But my report has far exceeded in length what it should be, and I must hasten to conclude. Our wants, then, can be briefly summed up. An efficient district supervision; good school houses, with appropriate school furniture and apparatus; district libraries; well qualified school masters; a longer term of school; and we shall, in a few years, hail universal education as the centre and the circumference of the great circle of beneficence, of which every department of philanthropy will only be a segment. We shall all then find that we can most successfully promote the permanent advancement of our most cherished interests, by securing the establishment of, and attendance upon, improved schools, free to all—school in which the high and the low may stand on the same broad platform of equality, and enjoy the blessings afforded by thorough practical instruction.

DAVID WILKS, County Superintendent, Gettysburg, August 20, 1856.

Interesting from Kansas.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The Land sales at Leavenworth are progressing quietly. There are about 2,600 purchasers present, and the bidding is active.

Marshall Donaldson has refused to re-arrest Hayes, the murderer of Boffum. Governor Geary has suspended Judge Leavenworth, and the trials are to proceed before Judge Carn.

The Leavenworth Herald publishes the correspondence between Gov. Geary and Marshall Donaldson, in which the latter expresses a determination to resign. The St. Louis Democrat says Donaldson has resigned and left Leavenworth.

Gov. Geary, after the refusal of Donaldson to re-arrest Hayes, immediately dispatched Colonel Tins with six armed men, who captured the outlaw and brought him to Leavenworth. The prisoner's counsel immediately applied to Judge Leavenworth for a writ of habeas corpus. Gov. Geary had definitely suspended the Leavenworth trials.

Murder in Illinois.—Mr. John E. Hall, Circuit Clerk of Gallatin county, Illinois, was recently sent down in his office by a Mr. Shaw, son of James C. Shaw, formerly Register of the Land Office at Shawneetown. It is stated that Shaw came into the office of Mr. Hall, and without addressing the latter a revolver, deliberately shot him down with a revolver—putting two balls in his body. Mr. Hall lived out a few moments. Shaw was immediately taken into custody. A newspaper article attributed to Hall is said to have induced Shaw to perpetrate the deed.

Accident at a Circus.—At Columbus, Ga., on the 12th, a child named Isabelle, attached to G. N. Eldred's Circus and Menagerie, was performing the miraculous feat of walking a wire to the top of the pavilion, she unfortunately lost her balance and fell a distance of 20 feet. Her left wrist and ankle were broken, and the lady experienced the most agonizing pain from the injuries received.

School Punishments in St. Louis.—The board of school directors in the city of St. Louis have passed the following resolution: "That henceforth no teacher shall be allowed to inflict blows on the head in any manner that the use of the rod, or like instrument, upon the head, is prohibited; and that beating or punishing the head, or any other part of the body, will not be tolerated; and this board will it distinctly understood that, in accordance with powers reserved in their rules, they will consider departure from such restrictions good cause for immediate discharge from the service of this board."

Total Eclipses for the Next Fifty Years.—Calculations have been made at the Observatory of Paris that from the present time to the nineteenth century there will be only six total eclipses of the sun, not one of which will be visible in France, viz: in 1860, 1861, 1870, 1887, 1895 and 1900; so that from the year 1600 to 1900 there will have been 255 eclipses of the sun, with only one total for Paris, on August 12, 1651.

Raw Geography.—A gentleman who died in Rockport, Mass., a few months ago, devised his entire property, estimated at \$10,000, to one of his sisters. After his death that sister destroyed his will and devised his property equally between a brother and sister and herself. A rare and noble exhibition of the usefulness of a sister's love.

An Extraordinary Mistake.—On Wednesday last, Mrs. Catharine Burke, residing in 11th avenue, near Forty-seventh street, learned that her husband Patrick had been killed at Tarrytown by a train of cars he was going to the Hudson River Railroad Company. She immediately started for that place, and on seeing the body of her husband, at once recognized it as that of her husband. A handsome mahogany coffin was immediately procured and a regular old-fashioned Irish wake followed, after which (on Thursday), the body was brought to this city. Five carriages were hired, and being filled with the mourning friends of the deceased, the funeral cortege started for Calvary Cemetery; but on their way were brought to a halt by the sudden appearance of the genuine Patrick Burke. The funeral procession was, of course, immediately stopped, and Patrick returned to his home in a carriage beside his wife. The corpse was started off for the Baltimore dead-house, where Coroner Perry held an inquest upon it, and the above facts were elicited.—N. Y. Mirror.

Dephorable Catastrophe.—On Saturday morning last a little girl—Mary Sherman, about twelve years old, was killed at the residence of her stepfather, Mr. Cabell Birch, in Alexandria, Va. A brother of her stepfather, a youth about the same age, coming into the house on his way home from school, took up a gun which had been left uncapped for safety. Presuming that it was unloaded, the boy put a cap upon it, and fired his little weapon to put her out of the window by which she was sitting. As she did so, he, pointing at her and intending simply to explode a cap for her amusement, fired a load of bird shot into her face. The poor child rushed to her mother and fell dead at her feet.

Shipping Business at Chicago.—The shipping season at Chicago has nearly closed, and the year's business has been enormous. The receipts of grain at that port alone have been 24,000,000 bushels, forming of itself an immense business for the railroads terminating at that point. The shipments of grain have been 19,757,838. Last season, 15,655,882.

Increase bushels, 4,092,106. The shipments of lumber show an enormous figure: Being, last, 456,003,450. Last season, 409,492,429.

Increase, 150,531,127. A State Without Taxes.—The State of Texas is in a most enviable condition in regard to her finances. She is the envy of the country. Her Comptroller, in a recent report, presents the following flattering picture of her condition:—"The State is out of debt, with a surplus of over a million of dollars in the treasury—a permanent 5 per cent. school fund of ten millions of dollars; an unappropriated public domain estimated at one hundred millions of acres, which, if judiciously used, would subserve all the purposes of internal improvements required by the State, and a tax lighter than is imposed on any other people, and which is adequate to all the wants of the Government. The aggregate amount of taxable property is very nearly \$150,000,000, being an increase of \$22,500,000 over the previous year."

Shock of an Earthquake in Kentucky.—The inhabitants of this city were aroused from their slumbers about 4 o'clock on Sunday last, by the somewhat appalling shock of an earthquake. The vibration, which was accompanied by a heavy wind, was very sensibly felt in several adjoining towns, and lasted for a time variously estimated from ten seconds to one minute. This was the fourth shock that has been felt in this region during the last five or six weeks, and was the loudest and longest of the series. We only hope that the slight visitations we have had may not inaugurate another such convulsion of nature as occurred in 1811, when the mighty waters of the Mississippi were stopped in their onward course, and their current made to reverse its flow.—Hickman Argus, Nov. 14.

Tragic Affair.—The Swedish papers relate a strange occurrence. "A—the inhabitants of Teg and the neighboring villages in the province of Western Botom were assembled for the village fete on the 20th of September, they were surprised to see a large knife, very sharply pointed, fall close to a young man named Lideman, who was about to take part in a dance. At the same moment three other similar knives fell one after the other and wounded him in the hand, the back, and the abdomen, and then came one which struck him in the heart, and he fell dead. It could not be discovered who had thrown the knives, but the police, knowing that a peasant named Sjöquist, bore great animosity to the deceased, on account of his having been preferred by a young woman named Ahlqvist, to whom they had both paid their addresses, sought after him, and after two days' search, arrested him in the midst of a band of gipsies in a forest, dressed as one of them. On being searched, eleven knives similar to those thrown at Lideman were discovered, and it was ascertained that the gipsies had taught him to throw knives with such precision as to cause them to fall exactly at a given point. He is to be brought to trial. The young woman, Ahlqvist, was so affected at the tragic affair that she drowned herself."

Fatal Shooting Affair Between Brothers.—LANSINGVILLE, N. J., Nov. 23.—A colored boy, named Elijah Johnson, about 12 years old, was shot yesterday by his brother, while out gunning, and died in a few hours. The brother declares it was accidental, but a white boy who witnessed the affair, says that the boy who fired the shot deliberately took aim and fired at his brother in a fit of anger.

Shocking Fate.—On Thursday last, a man named Michael Konoran, whose child had died on Tuesday, in South Boston, Mass., went out for the purpose of procuring a coffin, but got drunk by the way, and was run over and instantly killed by the New York train.

The Jews.—The Rev. Dr. Krali, one of the missionaries of the Jews' Society, states that there are now more Jews in Whitechapel, London, than in Jerusalem, and more Jews in London than in the whole of the Holy Land. The total number of Jews in the metropolis is estimated at 24,000.

Conglomeration of Horrors.—A letter from Morgan county, Illinois, to the St. Louis (Mo.) News, says that a little girl, daughter of a widow, named Ironmonger, was killed and partly eaten by a vicious snake, near Jacksonville. The shock of the horrible spectacle killed the mother also, and on the next evening a campfire lamp exploded, where by the child was burned to death, and another so dreadfully injured that its recovery is despaired of.

Awfully Sudden Death.—The New Orleans papers announce the death of Judge John C. Larue, of that city. The physician says:

The manner of his death was awfully sudden. His wife had been indisposed, and he remained home to keep her company. He lay on a low sofa, quite well and uncommonly cheerful. She reclined along the floor, leaning on his shoulder, his arm about her—the child on the sofa, playing with its father. Suddenly the little girl asked, abruptly, "Papa, what makes your eyes roll so?" and, with a convulsive stretch, he said to his wife, "My darling, I am dying!" Not unused to spasms of illness, she answered, "Don't, dear—don't frighten me so." "I tell you," he replied, with emphasis, "I am dying." She started to get restoratives, he said, "No, no." She rushed to the window, calling for servants, "A doctor! a doctor!" and turning, saw his face distorted, and his hands clenched. His only words were, "No, no—let me die in peace!" when his limbs relaxed, and he breathed but two or three times again. The shrieks of his wife and child alarmed the house and the neighborhood, but all efforts at resuscitation failed. From fullness of life to torpid death the interval was scarcely five minutes.

Judge Larue was a native of New Jersey. He came out to New Orleans about twenty-two or three years ago, and was engaged for some time as tutor in a family. He worked, at one time, as a printer, and early connected himself with the press in an editorial capacity.

A Young Girl Terribly Mangled by a Dog.—A young lady of 16 or 18 years, named Mitchell, residing at Ossian, N. Y., was a few days ago attacked by a neighbor's dog, who instantly sprang at her throat. She put out her hand to ward him off, when he seized her arm, taking out a piece of flesh and tearing off her sleeve. He then seized her other arm, all the while trying to get at her throat, and managed to get her down. But she succeeded in regaining her feet, and had the presence of mind to work her way towards the house, the dog all the while shaking and mauling her in a horrible manner. As she neared the door the savage brute succeeded in getting hold of her jaw, driving his teeth to the bone. She at length got in, and with her feet succeeded in partly closing the door, the brute still hanging to her face with devilish ferocity, only losing his hold when the door was shut upon him and the flash gave way! The poor girl snuck to the floor from exhaustion, covered with blood, and with nearly all her clothing torn off. Her face and limbs were completely mangled, she having received, it is said, near one hundred and thirty wounds on her person! There is no hope of her surviving.

Dr. James Bogardus, of Kingston, N. York, while visiting the city, died last Sunday, at the Girard House, in Chambers street, N. York. The circumstances of his death are very touching. He had been engaged to a young lady, and twice had the wedding day been appointed, but the sudden death of her relatives, had changed the days of feasting into mourning, and I sent the lovers to attend funerals instead of a wedding. While at the Girard House, Dr. Bogardus was taken ill, and his future bride was sent for. He shortly seemed to be recovering, and to all appearances was nearly convalescent, and the wedding took place without further delay. After the ceremony, the bride retired to partake of refreshment, while Dr. Bogardus attempted to rise—his bride assisted him, but suddenly a change came over the fated bridegroom, he fell back and expired in the arms of his wife, before assistance could be called. The married life of this faithful but unfortunate pair, was only about half an hour in duration. The remains of Dr. Bogardus were conveyed to his home in Kingston.

Sniper to a U. S. Lieutenant.—Lt. Truman K. Walbridge, U. S. 4th Artillery, a son of Henry Walbridge, of Lockport, was found dead in the woods near Gettysburg, last Sunday, having terminated his life by the discharge of a pistol. He graduated at West Point in 1847, and had spent most of his army life at remote military posts. The Lockport Courier says that he had been at home a few weeks, and was ordered again to a third banishment in Florida. Long confinement at isolated posts had made him sick of life, gloomy, morbid and dejected.

On the 13th inst. he left for New York, intending to join his regiment and sail with them for Florida. But it seems that instead of taking passage for the South, he returned from New York to Geneva, which was his birthplace. There, under an aberration of mind bordering upon insanity, and carried away no doubt by a sentiment of melancholy which had become habitual, he ended his existence by suicide.— Rochester (N. Y.) American.

Terrible Effects of the Late Earthquake in the Mediterranean.—Aegina, in the Mediterranean, state that the shock of the earthquake was generally felt at and to the eastward of Mytilene, on the morning of the 12th of October, seems to have been more violent at Candia than at any other place: upwards of five hundred persons have been injured in the ruins, principally in the village. In the island of Rhodes mountains have fallen down into the plains beneath, entire villages have been destroyed, and not a house in town has escaped damage. The loss of life is said to amount to some one hundred souls. On the islands of Halki, Cosos and Scarpanto, the damages were very considerable, and the victims amount to one hundred and fifty. Marmarizza, Dalman, and neighboring villages have likewise suffered; but at Aidin, where its duration was fifty seconds, and at Mytilene, the damage was trifling, while at Beyrut the shock was very slight. Letters from Trebizond do not make mention of it at all.

Conglomeration of Horrors.—A letter from Morgan county, Illinois, to the St. Louis (Mo.) News, says that a little girl, daughter of a widow, named Ironmonger, was killed and partly eaten by a vicious snake, near Jacksonville. The shock of the horrible spectacle killed the mother also, and on the next evening a campfire lamp exploded, where by the child was burned to death, and another so dreadfully injured that its recovery is despaired of.



**B**RONCHITIS, LARYNGITIS, and other Diseases of the Chest and Throat, successfully treated by the Inhalation of Medicines.

ted Vapors and Powders, by absorption and constitutional treatment, as practiced at the Stuyvesant Medical Institute, New York City. Diseases of the Heart and Liver, Femoral Complaints, Dyspepsia, General Affections, and Chronic Diseases. Conversely, will receive the attention of the Physicians to whom case may have been previously referred.

The unpropitious season, which, has extended this method of treating diseases of the Lungs and Throat, has induced us to depart from our usual course, and avail ourselves of the columns of the Press, in order to bring to the knowledge of such as may be laboring under, or predisposed to such affections.

The dawn of a brighter day has at length arrived for the Consumptive; the doctrine of the incurability of Consumption having at length passed away. We have indubitable proofs to show that CONSUMPTION IS NOT ALWAYS THE FIRST STAGE CAN BE CURED!—in the first by inhaling

chalky and encephalic concretions: in the third, by vicieuses, or scars. These wedges to the opinions of the past may assert, that even now Consumption is incurable; such are behind the age. To all, this great truth must be apparent, viz: that the mullins inhaled in the form of Vapor or Powder, directly into the Lungs, must be much more effectual than that taken into the Stomach, where it is lost, and does not exist. The Advantages of Inhalation in Consumption, will be Discussed in the next Lecture. It is to be Remembered, that medicines in the form of Vapor, applied directly to the lungs, where the disease exists, the stomach is thus left free to aid in restoring by its action to it healthy, life giving food. There is no case so, hopeless that inhalation will not reach. The means too, are brought within the reach of all, the manner of administering the Vapors being so simple, that the invalid is never required to

The Inhalant method is soothing, safe, and rapidly, and consists of the administration of medicines in such a manner that they are conveyed into the lungs in the form of vapor, and produce their action at the seat of the disease. Its practical success is destined to revolutionize the opinions of the world, and establish the entire equality of Consumption; and to cause it to appeal to the common sense of all physicians, and to the common sense of all afflicted with this disease. It is the only one the advantage of Inhalation; and longer apply medicines to the unoffending chest, than I obtain for inhalation a place among the priceless gifts that nature and art have given us, that four days may be long in the

land," and as the only ARK OF REFUGING  
FOR FILE CONSUMPTIVE: a method not  
only rational, but simple, safe, and efficacious.  
Such of the profession that have adopted  
Inhalation have found it efficacious in the  
highest degree, arresting the progress of the  
disease, and working wonders in many deper-  
rate cases. In verity, a signal triumph of our  
art over this fell destroyer of our species.

NOTE.—Physicians wishing to make their

The fee in all cases of Pulmonary Affectation will be \$10, on receipt of which the necessary medicines and instrument will be forwarded. The fee in other cases will be from \$5 to \$10. Applicants will state age, sex, married or single, how long affected, if any hereditary disease.

Oct. 13. S. N. Institute, New York City. (un)

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Don't condemn, but try it, it cannot fail.

**E. C. ALLEN'S**  
*Concentrated Electric Paste, and*  
**ARABIAN PAIN EXTRACTOR,**  
FOR MAN AND HORSE.

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t.	Small Jar	Fifty Cent
	Large Jar	One Dollar
!!	The Electric Paste acts upon the Muscles	
	Tendons, and upon the whole nervous system	
	removing torpidity, and producing a health	
s.	action of the blood. There being no volati	
	matter in its composition, it remains in action	
	until it accomplishes its work. It cannot lo	
	its strength, and is altogether harmless.	

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We answer—Rheumatic Pains, when ever  
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blains, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Head Ache,  
Tooth Ache, Swellings, Bruises, Sores, Ring-  
worm, Tetter, Stiff Joints, Contracted Cord,  
Fresh Cuts, Ulcerated Sores, and all Scrofula  
Diseases where external remedies can be used.  
Sore Throats, Stiff Neck, &c.

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Dear Sirs: None genuine but those bottles having the words "E. C. ALLEN'S Concentrated Electric Paste, or Arabian Pain Extractor, Lancaster, Pa.," blown in the bottle.

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OUR stock of HARDWARE has been re-  
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